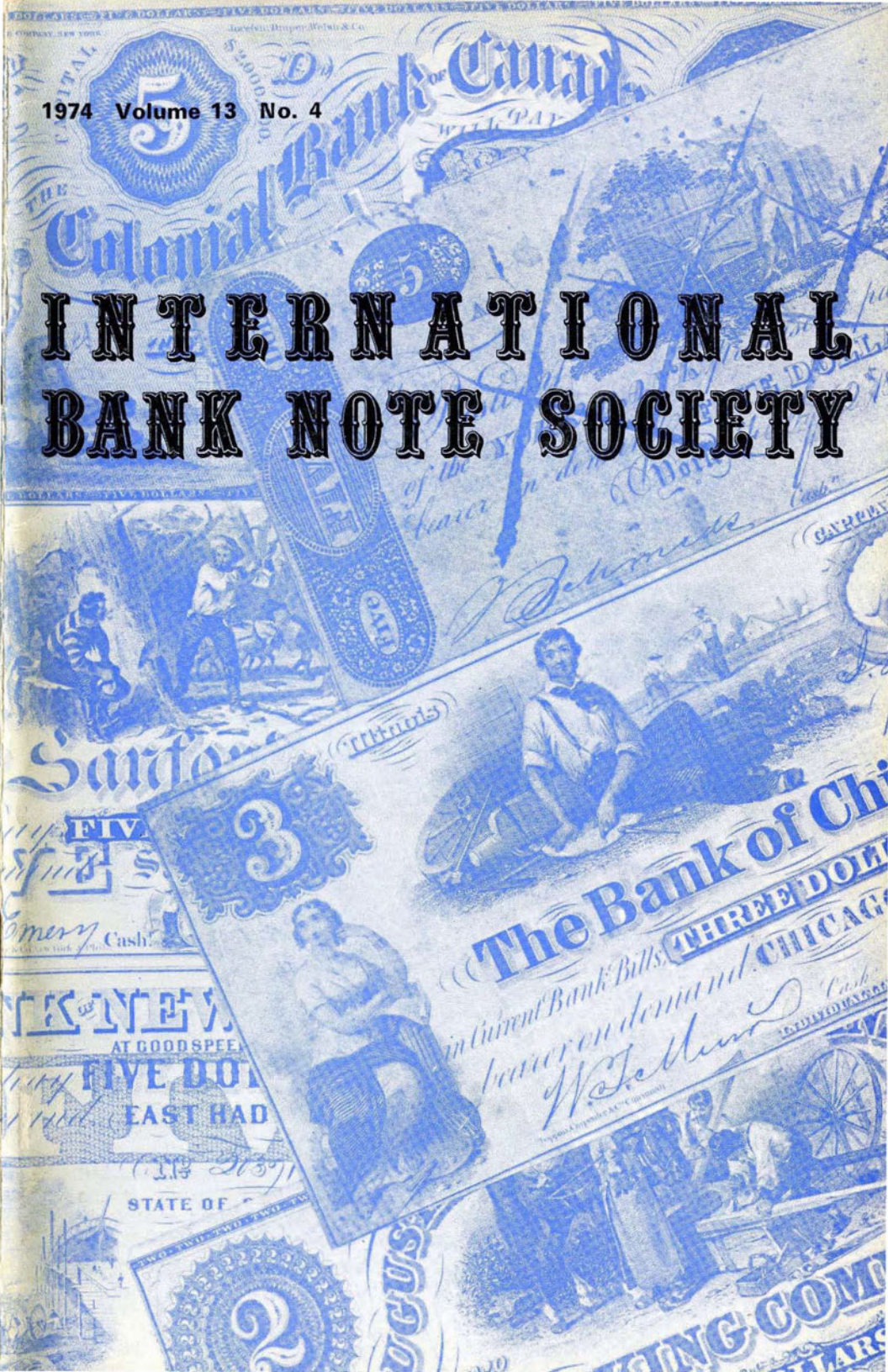


1974 Volume 13 No. 4

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY



COVER STORY

FROM FOREST TO LUMBER TO CARPENTER

By William E. Benson

*Sweet is the lore which Nature brings;
Our meddling intellect
Misshapes the beauteous forms of things;
We murder to dissect.*

Wordsworth: The Tables Turned

Lumbering in the new world has always provided much of the basic necessities from shelter to means of transportation and fuel. The notes on this issue's cover show timber cutting and woodworking. Canada and the United States once contained vast areas of trees. To a large extent, the choice (walnut, birch, chestnut, maple, white oak and others) hardwoods are getting scarce because the environment and resources were thought to be limitless. Not so, to our generation's sorrow.

Several early notes show lumbering and woodworking methods—a far cry from today's mechanized tree felling. On the Jewett and Pitcher five dollar note issued in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, but payable at the National Bank of Commerce in Boston, is a winter snow scene of lumberjacks felling trees. While one rests, smoking a pipe, another is cutting down a tree and the third is chopping a fallen tree into logs. In the background, a fourth goads a team of six oxen to drag a sled loaded with logs over the snow covered ground. The same vignette was used twenty years earlier on the Bank of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Michigan, a thousand miles away (the older by Danforth, Wright and Co., the newer by American Bank Note Co.).

Again, on the two dollar note, four men are straining to dislodge logs from their resting places in the stream so they may float on to the mill in the background. Evidently it is spring, because they are working in shirts and vests and the trees in the background have leafed out. One can see from the effort required that it took robust men to be lumberjacks.

It has always seemed to me that the vignettes, portraits and details of design appearing on notes tell much of the issuers. To be sure, Jewett and Pitcher were lumber merchants and it was logical to illustrate their endeavour, but the following data relative to St. John, New Brunswick came from a gazeteer published in 1854 and confirms that truly the lumber industry was extremely important. "In 1852, there

continued inside back cover

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One Pound

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 R.34 G.VI Coombs & Wilson (1952) AEF 7.00, VF 6.00, F 5.00
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 R.36 E.II Coombs & Wilson (1960) Reserve Bank
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Five Pounds

- R.46 G.VI Armitage & McFarlane (1941) VF 20.00, F 17.50
 R.47 G.VI Coombs & Watt (1949) F 17.50
 R.48 G.VI Coombs & Wilson (1952) F 17.50
 R.49 E.II Coombs & Wilson (1954) Commonwealth Bk EF 18.50, VF 16.00
 R.50 E.II Coombs & Wilson (1960) Reserve Bank UNC 18.50, EF 16.50

Ten Pounds

- R.60 G.VI Coombs & Watt (1949) AVF 36.00
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 R.72 E.II Coombs & Randall (1968) Star UNC 15.00, F 10.00
 R.73 E.II Phillips & Randall (1968) UNC 3.00, Star UNC 7.50, F 5.00
 R.74 E.II Phillips & Wheeler (1972) UNC 2.50 "Commonwealth of Australia"
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Two Dollars

- R.81 E.II Coombs & Wilson (1966) UNC 15.00, EF 12.50
 R.82 Coombs & Randall (1968) Star UNC 17.50
 R.83 Phillips & Randall (1968) Star UNC 10.00
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Five Dollars

- R.92 Phillips & Randall (1969) UNC 8.00
 R.93 Phillips & Wheeler (1972) UNC 7.00 "Commonwealth of Australia"
 — Phillips & Wheeler (1974) UNC 6.00 "Australia"

Ten Dollars

- R.103 Phillips & Randall (1968) UNC 13.50 Star F 15.00
 R.104 Phillips & Wheeler (1972) UNC 12.00 "Commonwealth of Australia"
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Twenty Dollars

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JOURNAL**

Volume 13 No. 4

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Editorial

1974

The I.B.N.S. Annual General Meeting has been and gone and a glance at the list of new Officers will show that many familiar names have now given way to new ones. We are all very grateful to those members of our Society who have given freely of their services for the common good of the hobby and we look forward to even greater things from their successors.

* * *

This issue reflects the struggle to evolve a new image without losing too many of the attractions which this Journal has had for its readers for many years past. Advertising is an essential feature for supporting the cost of publication but the adverts need not be retained for posterity, hence the numbering of the advert pages is no longer included in the page sequence. The importance of I.B.N.S. NEWS for readers in future years is more debatable but for those who wish to discard such items, this can now be done without disturbing the continuity of the intellectual reading material.

* * *

The present Editor has always emphasised the 'international' aspects of I.B.N.S. but these, like justice and the law, must be seen to be real. Thus in the recent I.B.N.S. Elections, the British President has been replaced by an American, the Vice-President (an American) replaced by two new Vice-Presidents, one Canadian and one British, and other changes likewise demonstrate the international reshuffle. The Journal in turn now adopts a more international flavour with its first International Article by Dr. Albert Pick, in German. For those whose German is not quite up to the mark, an English translation is provided. May I ask the experts in German syntax not to criticise the translation, unless Dr. Pick's meaning has been abused.

I hope to continue with a French and Spanish article and unless these meet with too much protest, articles in other languages spoken by our members may be included—a translation in English will be included in each case. This gives an opportunity for contributors who may have been deterred by the need to write in English, to submit articles to me in their native language and also for the I.B.N.S. committee of translators to exercise their talents.

* * *

In this issue we complete the series by W. H. McDonald on "Note Issues of some Early Canadian Banks". South African currency has not been discussed here for some time,

hence the first of two articles by Dr. Bernard Schaaf on the "Paper Money of German East Africa."

The book review by Neil Schafer, inadvertently omitted from Vol. 13 No. 3 is followed by a further contribution by J. E. Charleton on the "1975 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money". The subject matter concludes with an Index of the more important items mentioned in Volume 13.

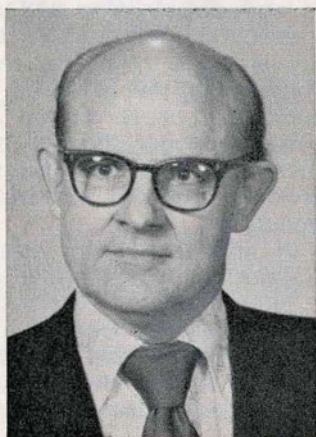
A LETTER FROM THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT (DR. DAVID C. O. JAMES)

A two-year term is probably too short a time to expect many major changes in a well-established Society such as the International Bank Note Society. On looking back, 1972 to 1974 appears, on the whole, to have been mainly a period of consolidation. The number of members has increased but slightly in this time. However, in the United Kingdom particularly but also in the United States and Australia, new I.B.N.S. groups have recently been formed and doubtless, these will in due course expand and bring in new members to the Society.

Although faced with increasing costs, the Society's finances are sound—no mean achievement when kindred societies have narrowly missed disaster or are still greatly troubled by the increasing strain on their funds. However, the problems of long delays in delivery of the I.B.N.S. Journal overseas, in dealing efficiently with changes of address and extracting subscriptions (dues) not only painlessly but also promptly and economically seem to me to form the hard core of headaches yet to be solved—these are matters to which the new Board will, no doubt, apply itself with vigour.

To those many Officers of the Board who have toiled through the heat and burden of the day during my Presidency, I send my grateful thanks—many I.B.N.S. members do not fully realise the extent of the work and time devoted by the small band of Secretaries, Treasurers and Board Members on their behalf. I am particularly indebted to Mrs. Ruth Hill, our retiring Vice-President, for the wisdom of her advice and unfailing support at all times. To the new President (Mr. William Benson) and the new Board, I send my best wishes for a successful term of office.

INCOMING



Mr. William E. Benson

OUTGOING



Dr. David C. O. James

A LETTER FROM THE NEW PRESIDENT (WILLIAM E. BENSON)

At the outset, it certainly is proper to recognise the extensive effort put forth by our retiring president, Dr. David James, and to thank him for it. He has contributed much these past two years to our society. We all hope that he will continue to do so in the future.

As a charter member, I have watched I.B.N.S. grow and mature over the years. A few hard-working people have been responsible for its growth. Essentially the work has been aimed at publication—and properly so. I.B.N.S. is incorporated in the U.S. as a non-profit educational society and publication is a logical result.

Every administration of an organisation has some characteristic and I guess it is expected of me at this time to set some goals or programmes. My aim, if you, the members, permit me one, is to make the society ever more responsive to what the membership wants of it. Examine that in reverse. A more responsive, member-oriented society will have a greater number of committed, active members.

Our mutual concern is the study of paper money and related matters, like the various monetary systems, the building of a collection that reflects our interest, and fraternal contact with people possessing the same interests. As we share these with each other, the society will prosper. The nature of I.B.N.S. as a worldwide society is apparent when you wait for response to correspondence. A prime goal will be to increase the involvement of members in the society and with each other.

There does not presently exist a structure of I.B.N.S. committees (except in London to help the editor) to be the vehicle for society participation. In the next few months, I will enlist the help of the officers and directors to set up numerous society activities if the executive board votes to support the ideas.

Simply, I.B.N.S. should be more than the name of a very excellent periodical on the subject of paper money. A major reason for the programmes to be inaugurated will be the support of the editor with an active readership contributing their own expertise in the form of articles, criticism, research, reporting, and review of data for accuracy.

Encouraging the interchange of knowledge and notes among members in these days of abnormally high prices is a valid society activity. Another international numismatic society, of which I am an active member, cooperatively obtains items for its members. Perhaps we can establish such a programme. Paying double or more of the monetary value of a note certainly reduces one's ability to increase a collection.

These are just some of the ideas your Board of Directors will be reading in memos from the president. Acceptance and implementation will rest with their judgment and your support.

If *you* want to help build a better society for the benefit of all of us, please send me your ideas and, most of all, offers of specific assistance. The world is made of three kinds of people:

Those who make things happen,
Those who watch what happens,
Those who wonder what happened.

Which one do you want to be in the future of I.B.N.S.?

Respectfully written to all members,

WILLIAM E. BENSON.

BACK NUMBERS OF OUR JOURNAL

A limited number of the following back issues of the IBNS Journal are available to members who wish to purchase them:—

Vol. 10, No. 3, March 1971; Vol. 10, No. 4, June 1971; Vol. 11, No. 1, Sept. 1971; Vol. 11, No. 2, Dec. 1971; Vol. 11, No. 3, March 1972; Vol. 11, No. 4, June 1972; Vol. 12, No. 1, Sept. 1972; Vol. 12, No. 2, Dec. 1972; Vol. 12, No. 3, March 1973; Vol. 12, No. 4, June 1973; Vol. 12, No. 6, Dec. 1973.

The cost is \$1.30 or 50p per copy. All cheques to be made out to the IBNS and addressed to F. Philipson, 5 Windermere Road, Beeston, Nottingham, NG9 3AS. This offer is intended for IBNS members only and orders by outsiders will not be accepted.

NOTE ISSUES OF SOME EARLY CANADIAN BANKS

By W. H. McDonald, Canada (Director, I.B.N.S.)

PART II

We now come to the final subgroup (B)—“The Banks which failed or voluntarily wound-up affairs and paid in full the notes outstanding and all other liabilities”.

This group is probably much larger than most people realise and includes some fascinating stories of Canadian banking activities.

The Farmers' Bank of Rustico, Rustico, P.E.I.



THE FARMERS BANK OF RUSTICO—\$2.00, Jan. 2, 1872, 185mm x 78mm. These notes are usually only found well worn and tattered.

Typical of this third group is the Farmers' Bank of Rustico, probably the smallest bank in Canadian history. Located in Rustico, Prince Edward Island, it had a successful career from 1863 to 1892. It was incorporated by Act of the Prince Edward Island Legislature with a capital of L1,200 Island Currency. It was open only one day a week, but was well-run and paid dividends regularly. The stringent requirements of the Dominion Banking Act of 1871 foretold its demise though it managed to keep going by obtaining extensions of its provincial charter. The last financial return made in 1891 shows capital of \$8,212, outstanding circulation of \$12,488 and assets of \$21,129. Thereafter it just faded out of existence after paying all its liabilities and redeeming in full all the notes that were presented.

The Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario



THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA—\$5.00, July 1, 1874, 190mm x 82mm.

The Federal Bank of Canada located in Toronto was incorporated in 1872 as The Superior Bank, but its name was changed in 1873. The next year it obtained a charter. The Management of this bank was enterprising and ambitious. In 1883 capital funds of \$1½ million were raised at a 40% premium. However, by over reaching its limits in 1884 the bank suffered large losses in lumber deals and a downward trend began. By 1888 the other banks were forced to advance \$2.7 million to avoid panic. The bank was wound-up, all the outstanding circulation redeemed and almost all of the other liabilities paid in full.

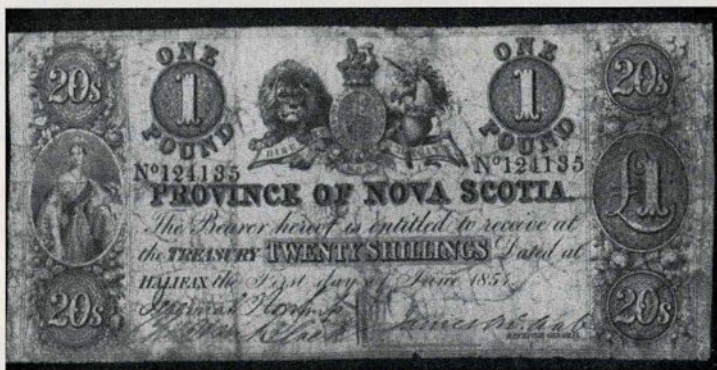
The Pictou Bank, Pictou, Nova Scotia



THE PICTOU BANK—\$4.00, Jan. 2, 1874, 185mm x 82mm. One of the rarest of the early Canadian notes.

Chartered in 1873 with an office in Pictou, Nova Scotia, this bank seems to have operated satisfactorily for several

years though little information is readily available. At the time it ceased operations it had a paid-up capital of \$200,000 and notes in circulation of \$49,571. Its deposits outstanding were \$17,474. The voluntary winding up was directly attributable to large losses suffered as a result of the failure of some principal debtors of the bank. There were sufficient proceeds from the sale of assets to pay all liabilities in full and to return \$68,000 to the shareholders.



PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—£1, June 1, 1854, 187mm x 87mm. All notes still outstanding, which were issued by the Colonial Governments are quite rare.

The Consolidated Bank, Montreal

The Consolidated Bank of Canada was the result of a merger in 1875 of the City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto. The City Bank had been started in 1833 and had enjoyed a long career, weathering successfully economic and political difficulties. Sir Francis Hincks was the President at the time of the merger which was precipitated by the 1875 recession following closely on some major losses, primarily the result of loose management under the previous President. Times were not easy, but the main difficulty seems to have been a legacy of bad and weak loans in existence before the merger, lack of sufficient reserves and weak management controls. By 1879 the decision was made to wind up the Consolidated Bank's affairs. Prosecutions resulted for making false reports to the government.

At the time of the winding-up, the notes outstanding amounted to \$428,819 and other liabilities \$1,130,934—all of which were paid in full. Shareholders who had previously suffered a 40% reduction in worth of their shares received 23% losing about \$3,000,000.

Illustrated are notes of the two banks which merged. After the merger notes from these two banks presented for redemption were, of course, redeemed at face value, or in exchange



THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA—\$4.00, July 1, 1876, 183mm x 78mm. The scarce \$4.00 denomination. The reason for the "D" is not known.

The Royal Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ontario
The City Bank, Montreal



THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK \$4.00, July 1, 1870, 180mm x 75mm.

THE CITY BANK \$1.00, August 1, 1834, 178mm x 76mm. The early City Bank notes are found in French or English. This one is from the second issue.

for notes of the new Consolidated Bank, which arose out of the merger. Since there was a period of four years during which such notes could be redeemed it is not surprising that they are very scarce. The public's only loss in the winding up of the Consolidated Bank as far as the circulation is concerned, was the discount on notes sold between the time of suspension and the time of redemption.

There are numerous other examples coming within this group of banks which failed or voluntarily wound up their affairs for other reasons, and many of them have fascinating



THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—\$20.00, June 1, 1879, 185mm x 75mm. All the notes of this Bank are extremely rare.



THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA—\$5.00, October 2, 1882, 185mm x 80mm. RRRR note of Bank absorbed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1909.

stories to tell. The foregoing should serve to illustrate this particular category and the variations that make it up.

The third group, it will be recalled, is "Notes which are no longer current, but for which provision for redemption was made and continues to exist".

When one speaks of "non-current or obsolete" paper

money this could refer to the notes of the present Canadian chartered banks which are still redeemable but which are not now current, and literally speaking are, therefore, obsolete. The chances are, if you presented one of these notes in the payment of a debt it would be looked upon with suspicion, and might even be refused. Legally, of course, it must be redeemed by the Canadian Banks and they in turn recover payment from the Bank of Canada in Ottawa.

Illustrated on page 189 are two examples of notes which literally are obsolete, or are non-current. But of course, they are redeemable.

In this same vein, almost any item of paper money which is not now current or legal tender could be included as obsolete currency. Items such as the £1 note of the Province of Nova Scotia, June 1, 1854 shown on page 187 could all come within this category.

The point is, of course, that the words "obsolete" and "non-current" are not synonymous with "non-redeemable" and indeed confuse more than they clarify when used in connection with Canadian paper money.

Getting back to the other perhaps more important part of Group III, there are several banks which will illustrate this group, two of which can be mentioned briefly.

Bank Ville Marie, Montreal



LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE—\$10.00, Jan. 2, 1889, 183mm x 80mm.

The Bank Ville Marie of Montreal, Quebec, was chartered in 1872. It operated successfully for a time but as a result of corrupt management it failed in 1899. Prosecutions resulted and two of its officers were jailed. At the time of suspension notes amounting to \$261,870 were outstanding. Deposit liabilities were \$1,504,665. The deposit creditors received 17½% of their claims but noteholders who presented their notes received payment in full. In fact such notes are still redeemable in full upon presentation to the Bank of Canada

which reported that as at December 31, 1969 there was still outstanding \$5,808.82 of this bank's notes.

The Ontario Bank, Toronto

Organized in 1857 with a capital of \$154,880 at Bowmanville, Ontario, the bank later moved to Toronto. It prospered in the early years. By the turn of the century assets were about \$15,000,000 and capital and reserves were \$2 million. It was plagued in the later years with bad management which terminated by 1906 with substantial losses. The General Manager was convicted and jailed for speculating in the bank's stock and securities. Over \$100 million in transactions were involved and losses of \$1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million resulted.



THE ONTARIO BANK—\$1.00, Aug. 15, 1857, 180mm x 78mm. The first issue—all now very scarce.

The Bank of Montreal agreed to assume the liability and take over the assets provided the other banks assumed a proportionate share of the losses. The financial position at this time, October 13, 1906, was assets \$17,432,177; liabilities \$15,229,685 (the latter included outstanding circulation \$1,351,402 and deposits \$12,656,034). The capital and reserve stood at \$2,200,000.

Nearly 3 years were spent in winding up the bank. The capital account was wiped out, but 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the loan and overdue accounts were collected. The noteholders were thus paid in full and the depositors either received cash or transferred their accounts to the Bank of Montreal. It was necessary, however, to invoke the double liability clause of the shareholders to the extent of over \$1,200,000. Any notes now outstanding can be redeemed at the Royal Trust Company which has branches in the principal cities in Canada.

While it is not the purpose of this article to lecture on terminology, mentioning it prominently is difficult to avoid if good communications are to be achieved when talking about this group of Canadian bank notes. A few final comments, therefore, seem in order. The use of certain words to

describe Banks and their bank notes that are too broad and general in their meaning can be confusing; moreover, it might be quite misleading. Specific more exact wording should perhaps be used and the following terms may be more appropriate when discussing the notes of Canadian banks:

Redeemable: Currently, and includes any obsolete notes.

Redeemable—R.P.E. (Redemption Period Expired): Notes which could have been redeemed at one time. It must be assumed the notes were issued under proper authority.

Non-Redeemable—Issued: Legally issued notes not now redeemable. Why is immaterial.

Non-Redeemable—Unissued: Includes fraudulently issued notes and those described as "spurious". Would also include notes released after a bank ceased to exist, commonly called "remainders".

To know the differences and to clarify the way we speak about these Banks and their notes is important if a proper understanding of Canadian paper money is to be obtained. Altogether, several hundred banks, companies and merchants issued paper money before and after Confederation. Their notes range from the uninteresting to the fascinating; from very common to extremely rare; and they include some of the finest examples known of the engraver's art.

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THE PAPER MONEY OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

By Bernard Schaaf, M.D.

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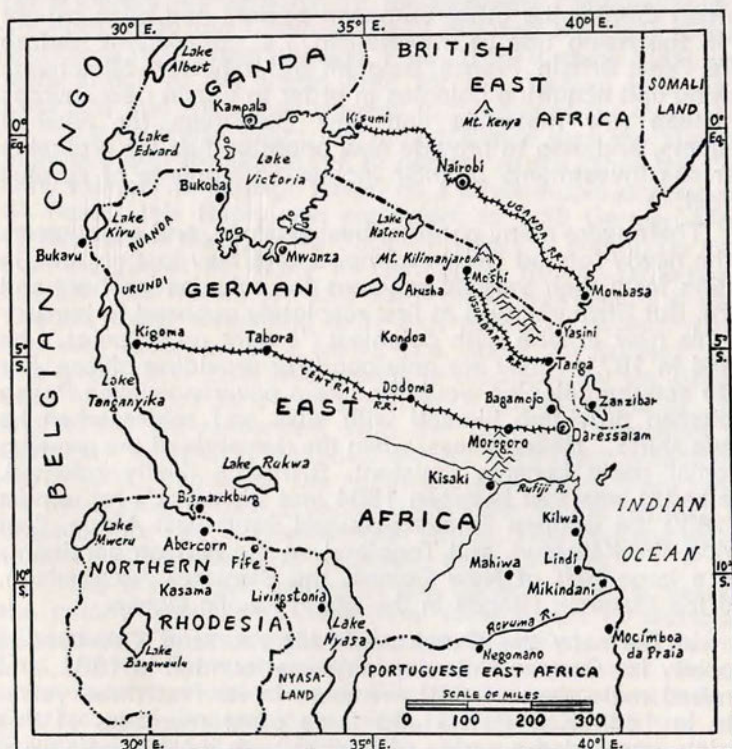
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Part I

INTRODUCTION

Before Word War 1 the old German Empire had several colonies in Africa as well as islands in the South Pacific and even a leasehold on a peninsula of the Chinese mainland. But the colony known as German East Africa offers a unique numismatic opportunity, for it was the only German colony to issue its own distinctive banknotes and coinage both before and during the war. And the character and nature of the



various issues of both banknotes and coins provides an accurate reflection of the "good ole days" of the Empire at peace and then the more difficult days of the Colony at war. The story of German East Africa must mention one of Germany's greatest politicians, Chancellor Bismarck, and one of her greatest overlooked military leaders, Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck. It is a story of a sunny equatorial colony suddenly isolated from its homeland and thrust into war with its neighbours; it is a story of black African natives loyally fighting and dying in the name of some white ruler several thousand miles away; it is a story of a great warship hiding deep in the jungle fifteen miles from the sea. Brass fittings are melted down to be minted into coins, and a toy printing set is issued to make real money. And all these numismatic souvenirs of a unique military campaign are still available today.

It was not until 1871 that the Chancellor of the Kingdom of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck, achieved his ambition of forging the small German states into a new and strong German Empire. And naturally the first Emperor was Wilhelm I, the King of Prussia. But while Bismarck had been creating the German Empire the other European powers had been caught up in the rising tide of imperialism, i.e. colonialism. Before 1870 Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy were all actively seeking and acquiring colonies in order to obtain new sources of cheap raw materials and new customers for finished products, and also to provide new opportunities for profitable overseas investments of their increasing amounts of surplus capital.

There were many patriots, businessmen, and adventurers in the newly-formed German Empire, and they lost no time in putting forth their various schemes for colonisation here and there. But Bismarck was at first resolutely opposed to burdening his new Empire with colonies; "I want no colonies," he stated in 1871; "they are only good for providing offices. For us to acquire colonies would be like a poverty-stricken Polish nobleman providing himself with silks and sables when he needs shirts." Nevertheless, when the demands of the growing colonial party became insistent, Bismarck finally relented. The result was that between 1884 and Bismarck's retirement in 1890 the German Empire acquired Southwest Africa, East Africa, the Kamerun, and Togoland on the African continent, and a large part of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

In Germany the *Gesellschaft für deutsche Kolonisation* (Society for German Colonization) was founded in 1882, and enrolled more than 10,000 members in its first three years. Late in 1884 Karl Peters and three other members of this Society concluded a series of treaties with local chieftains in the east African coastal plain opposite the island (and

Sultanate) of Zanzibar. Enough treaties were concluded to permit effective German control of this coastal plain, much to the dismay of the Sultan of Zanzibar (who had coveted this area for himself), and so Peters raised the flag in 1884 on behalf of the Society. Kaiser Wilhelm I recognised and confirmed the Germans' claim for control and announced his protection of *Deutsch-Ostafrika*. On 12 February 1885 the *Deutsch-Ostafrika Gesellschaft* was founded for the purpose of administering the new colony. In July of that same year the British and the Germans reached an understanding about their respective spheres of influence throughout Africa and elsewhere.

A few years later Queen Victoria presented to Kaiser Wilhelm II, her grandson, Mount Kilimanjaro and adjacent territory next to British East Africa. The story was that her grandson had complained that there was not even one single snowcapped peak anywhere in his Empire.

At first the Germans were quite ruthless and brutal in their treatment of the African natives, and complaints eventually reached Bismarck. Following the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference of 1890, the ownership and administration of the colony were transferred from the Company to the Empire. Nevertheless, by authority of the Supreme Cabinet Order of 14 April 1890 the Company itself retained the right to issue and circulate its own coinage. From 1890 through 1902 coins were struck at the Berlin mint for the German East Africa Company and were then shipped to the colony for circulation.

During these years the Indian *Rupie* was the standard monetary unit throughout all of eastern Africa. Thus the Company minted its coinage based on a silver Rupie divided into 64 Pesas; this Rupie was equivalent to 1.33 German Marks (3 Rupien=4 Mark, or 48 Pesa=1 Mark). It should be noted that the plural of *Rupie* in German is *Rupien*, whereas in English it is *Rupies*. At this same time, however, the Maria Theresa thaler circulated quite extensively in eastern Africa, and was reckoned at 3 Marks (i.e. about $2\frac{1}{4}$ Rupies). Later this large silver coin was gradually displaced by the German East Africa Company's large silver 2 Rupien coins of 1893 and 1894. By agreement with the German Chancellor the Company voluntarily relinquished its mint-right, effective 1 April 1903. Beginning the following year, coins were struck for the Foreign Office Colonial Department in the name of the Emperor, for use in German East Africa. This coinage was of Rupies=100 Heller, and continued through 1914.

The only paper money in use during the early years in the colony were some occasional local issues of *Gutschein* ("good-for's") or Notgeld (emergency scrip). The German East Africa Company itself issued such notes: Reichs-commissioner Hermann von Wissmann issued *Gutschein* in Zanzibar and Bagamojo in 1889 and again during the Arab Buschiri uprisings of 1888-1891. The postal service issued

scrip money at Lindi and at Kilwa Kisiwani during the bloody rebellion of the Maji-Maji tribes in 1903-1905; during this rebellion the coastal blockade fleet also issued Notgeld. During these same years there were also occasional issues of scrip money by various private plantation companies or individual ranchers, and each of these would readily accept the scrip of the others.

Meanwhile the German Empire was investing large sums of capital in the development of the colony. After suppressing so many bloody native rebellions, the government finally was compelled to adopt a more enlightened and liberal attitude. Forced labour was abolished and education and industry were encouraged. By 1912 a railroad reached from the northern seaport of Tanga nearly two hundred miles inland to the town of Moshi in the Kilimanjaro foothills. A second railroad stretched from the seaport capital of Daressalam inland to Morogoro by 1908, reached 526 miles to Tabora by 1912, and by 1914 reached its western terminus at Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, seven hundred miles from the sea.

In 1913 German East Africa had an area of 384,180 square miles (about the size of California, Arizona, and Nevada combined) with 350 miles of coastline along the Indian Ocean; the population that year was officially listed at 7,680,132. All sorts of difficult geography were included: from the flat and forested coastal plain there arose an inland plateau 3,000 feet above sea level. The northern half of this plateau was savannah and open parkland, but the southern half was all waterless "bush country", full of thorn scrub and tsetse flies. And there was lush tropical vegetation around Lake Victoria in the north and along Lake Tanganyika in the west.



Fig. 1. The very rare 500 Rupien note—the highest value of the original series of banknotes, printed in Germany.

THE DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKANISCHE BANK

The *Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Bank* (German East African Bank) was founded on 15 January 1905 and began operations in Daressalam, the capital, on 23 June 1905. Paragraph 7 of its charter authorised the Bank to issue its own circulating banknotes up to a maximum total of three times its paid-in capital. The beautifully engraved banknotes were manufactured by Giesecke & Devrient of Leipzig on their special bank-note paper bearing the cross-and-star watermark. The notes were all dated 15 Juni 1905 but were actually released later: the issue of 5 Rupien notes was officially announced on 1 December 1905, followed by the 10 Rupien notes on 15 May 1906 and the 100 Rupien notes on 29 August 1907. The exact date for the 50 Rupien notes is not mentioned by Dr. Keller in his excellent book.

All the 5 and 10 Rupien notes have only two serial numbers, both on the front. Apparently the first 5,000 notes of the 50 Rupien value also have only two serial numbers, but the later notes have four serial numbers: two on the back and two on the front. The two serial numbers on the back may be rather difficult to see because they are printed directly over some rather intricate design work; they are at the bottom centre. All of the 100 Rupien notes have four serial numbers.

The 500 Rupien notes are all issue-dated 2 September 1912.

At first these beautiful new Rupie notes of the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Bank were used only along the coastal plain, although by 1914 they were also in general use in the towns and villages along the two interior railroads. But they were never readily accepted by the less civilised and more suspicious natives of the more isolated inland areas; the scrip money was the only paper money in common use in the interior.

By 1911 the Bank had a total of 3,085,410 Rupies worth of banknotes in circulation, and by 31 March 1914 the total circulation had risen to 3,560,640 Rupies. By the end of 1914 the total circulation was listed as follows:

5 Rupien:	53,955 notes, worth	269,775 Rupies
10 Rupien:	41,612 notes, worth	416,120 Rupies
50 Rupien:	29,618 notes, worth	1,480,900 Rupies
100 Rupien:	18,769 notes, worth	1,876,900 Rupies
500 Rupien:	only 696 notes, worth	348,000 Rupies
TOTAL:		4,391,695 Rupies

However, notes are known which have serial numbers higher than the total numbers listed above. It is believed that these notes must be from a small stock of remaining Giesecke & Devrient notes which had not yet been issued at the end of 1914 and so are not included in the above totals; these notes

were then probably issued in the early months of 1915. The highest serial numbers known are:

10 Rupien	42189
50 Rupien	29895
100 Rupien	18921

Except for the two serial-number varieties of the 50 Rupien notes, there are no major or significant varieties of printing, paper, or watermarks of these handsome notes. Specimen notes are known of all denominations, and can be easily identified. The 5 Rupien specimens have serial number No. 00000 in black, and the 10 Rupien specimens have this same serial number in red. The 50 Rupien specimens are perforated with the word MUSTER ("Specimen"), and the 100 Rupien specimens are perforated with the figure 100. The 500 Rupien specimen notes have some minor differences in design detail, as well as an incomplete serial number (No. ———) and dateline ("Daressalam, den ———, 1912").

All the notes bear the same German text, which is translated as follows: "The German East African Bank will pay at its office in Daressalam to the bearer of this banknote without (further) identification Five (or Ten, etc.) Rupies. Daressalam, 15 June 1905. German East African Bank. (Signature of Warnholz)." The penalty clause appears in smaller print, and reads: "Whoever forges or counterfeits banknotes or acquires forged or counterfeited banknotes and puts them into circulation will be punished with not less than two years in the penitentiary."

WARTIME "INTERIMS-BANKNOTE" ISSUES

On 1 August 1914 the frantic last-minute negotiations and ultimatums in Europe became fruitless when Russian troops invaded East Prussia and so started all the armies marching. The German Empire immediately declared war on the Russian Empire. When France would not promise to remain neutral, Germany then declared war on her just two days later and sent the German Army across Luxemburg into Belgium the very next day. This violation of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium dragged Great Britain into the war that very same day, 4 August 1914.

The Governor of German East Africa was Dr. Heinrich Schnee, who had been in the German colonial service since 1897. He had arrived in German East Africa in 1912, and was determined to continue his benevolent and liberal policies which had been so successful with the natives of New Guinea and Samoa. He realised that German East Africa was surrounded on three sides by colonies of Germany's enemies, and he further realised that the Anglo-German colonial agreements of 1885 and 1890 had clauses providing for neutrality of all the colonies in event of war. He had discussion with Norman King, the British consul in German East Africa, about the

possibility of arranging neutrality in east Africa despite the fighting in Europe. He did succeed in setting up a truce with the British naval force blockading the coastline. Although he was technically the Commander in Chief of the colonial *Schutztruppe* (militia), he soon found himself unable to control the military commander of this force.

Back in Germany the people began hoarding all the silver and gold coins as soon as they realised they were at war. At that time the circulating Reichsbanknotes were redeemable in specie, and so could be redeemed for gold or silver coins which then could be hoarded. In order to prevent a run on the Reichsbank's bullion supply, the government immediately acted to relieve the Reichsbank of its obligation to redeem its own banknotes in coin. This action essentially converted the "coin notes" (analogous to our former Silver Certificates and Gold Certificates) into "legal tender notes" (*fiat* money, analogous to our former United States Notes and our present Federal Reserve Notes).

The very same action was necessary in German East Africa. On 2 August 1914 Dr. Schnee issued a proclamation relieving the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Bank of its obligation to redeem its own 5 and 10 Rupien notes in coin, and thus declared them to be legal tender. A similar decree dated 15 November 1915 converted the higher-value notes to legal tender status. Meanwhile, just as in the homeland, the people of German East Africa immediately began hoarding all the available silver Rupie coinage and thus provoked a shortage of small change. Also as in Germany, an issue of 1914 Notgeld (emergency scrip money) was proposed, by the *Wirtschaftliche Verband von Kilimandjaro* (Kilimanjaro Economic Union), but, unlike Germany, it was not actually prepared or used.

Later, however, there were some wartime issues of Notgeld scrip by various planters, especially in the densely-populated districts between Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika. The plantation of one Georg Hirsch even struck its own issue of Notgeld coins (like the numerous such issues which would later inundate Germany), bearing the letter H beneath a set of antlers. In the cities postcards bearing embossed postage stamps were used as small change until 1916, when an issue of emergency coinage helped to relieve the shortage. All the brass and copper fittings had been stripped from the sunken cruiser *Königsberg*, and a press in the railroad shop at Tabora struck crude 5 and 20 Heller coins from this metal. There was even an issue of 15 Rupien coins struck in gold. These coins all bear the initials DOA, the date 1916, and the Tabora mint-mark T. But this coinage stopped when Tabora fell to the invading Belgian army in 1916.

The German colonial experts in Berlin had anticipated that the Union of South Africa would not respond actively to the great struggle in Europe, mainly because of its large popu-

lation of Boers who still remembered their bitter war with the British just twelve years earlier. But this anticipation turned out to be both incorrect and costly. The great Boer leaders, General Louis Botha and General Jan Smuts, were not only outstanding soldiers but were also absolutely loyal to their sovereign, the King of England.

The *Schutztruppe* (Colonial Militia) of German East Africa had been under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck since January 1914. This young (age 44) but energetic Prussian officer was "adamant in his belief that the white man was in Africa to rule, to lead without any assistance from the black man, and it was his job as the military leader to enforce the policies emanating from Berlin, whatever the cost" (Sibley). He had had considerable experience in colonial and guerilla warfare, first in China during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900-1901, and later in the suppression of the Herero uprising in German Southwest Africa. His meticulous attention to detail and his willingness to share the hardships of his troops made him a popular leader.

But he was suspicious of Dr. Schnee's liberal schemes and remained opposed to any hint of neutrality. He felt that his *Schutztruppe* had a very definite objective: to tie down as many British troops and as much British material as possible for as long as possible, to prevent them from being used in the major theatre of war in Europe. Since German East Africa was isolated from the homeland by the British blockade, there was no possibility of getting any reinforcements or supplies from outside the colony. Thus Lettow-Vorbeck would have to fight his war with what he had on hand, plus whatever he could seize from the British.

At the outbreak of war the *Schutztruppe* consisted of 260 German officers and non-coms plus 2,472 native African troops, known as Askaris. But these men were well-trained and drilled in the tactics of "bush" warfare, and they remained loyally devoted to their leader. The Kings African Rifles (KAR) in neighbouring British East Africa had only 62 officers and 2,310 Askaris, but were able to bring in reinforcements readily.

Lettow-Vorbeck wasted no time launching his attacks against British East Africa. A column under von Bock seized Taveta and headed for the main British seaport of Mombasa, but were turned back when reinforcements came to the KAR. Other German columns attacked Rhodesia and Uganda, but were repulsed. But Lettow-Vorbeck's strategy was already working; the British were sending more and more troops to Africa. A British amphibious assault on the port of Tanga was easily repelled by a small German force. But the Germans lost so many irreplaceable officers during the attack on Taveta that Lettow-Vorbeck realised he could not continue fighting large set-piece battles. So the British went on the defensive

in early 1915, and Lettow-Vorbeck began his classic campaign of brilliant guerilla warfare.

All through 1915 small German raiding patrols wreaked havoc along the British railroads and garrisons. Large numbers of British troops were pinned down guarding towns and bridges and fords, as small numbers of Germans roamed the countryside. In the first three months of 1915 the Schutztruppe destroyed thirty trains and ten bridges on the Mombasa-Uganda railroad.

Meanwhile the German cruiser *Königsberg* was the object of an all-out search by the British. This heavily-armed surface raider had sunk several British ships before disappearing up the Rufiji river delta to undergo a refit. But the British succeeded in locating her hiding place. Two monitors brought all the way down from Malta were sent up the Rufiji river to attack the *Königsberg*. They were driven away by her gunfire, but then returned five days later and succeeded in sinking the *Königsberg* in the shallow river. But Lettow-Vorbeck removed the ten 4.1-inch guns from the cruiser, and trundled them all over the colony with his force. The British did not have any guns of this size available to them, and so the Germans were able to make good use of their exceptional artillery.

But, in the same month that the *Königsberg* was sunk (July 1915), German Southwest Africa surrendered to the invading columns from the Union of South Africa. Now more British troops could be sent northward to enlarge the force against Lettow-Vorbeck.

The Germans had three large gunboats controlling Lake Tanganyika. But the British Commander G. Spicer Simson brought two armed motor launches 2,300 miles from Cape Town, via the railroad and then via the rivers, swamps, and jungles of the Congo Free State. He finally succeeded in getting his small force on to Lake Tanganyika, 6,000 feet above sea level, and there captured one German gunboat, sank the second, and drove the third to cover, out of action.

But in early 1916 the tide began to turn against Lettow-Vorbeck. General Jan Smuts, the victor over German Southwest Africa, now took command of the campaign against German East Africa. The German Kamerun had finally fallen, thus freeing the British troops from Nigeria and the Gold Coast for service with Smuts. The British were receiving more reinforcements from Africa and India, and soon Lettow-Vorbeck would feel the pressure.

Smuts decided to attack Lettow-Vorbeck from several directions at once, and opened his campaign on 1 March 1916. The British had finally persuaded their reluctant Belgian allies to mount an invasion from the Belgian Congo. During the spring and summer of 1916 Smuts' intensive and well-planned campaigns drove the Germans out of the north and then out of the centre of their colony. Although town after town fell to the British, they still were unable to bring the

Germans to a decisive battle; always Lettow-Vorbeck was able to slip away in good order and to continue his lightning raids and guerilla warfare. On 4 September 1916 Daressalam, the capital, fell to the British, and on 19 September Tabora fell to the Belgians. During this same month the British seized all the remaining seaports in the southern part of the colony. Now Lettow-Vorbeck was surrounded on three sides, cut off from both railroads and all seaports, and isolated from all the larger towns. But he still had a tough and loyal army in the field—and he still had the initiative.

During these first two years of colonial warfare, innovation and makeshift were becoming necessary to keep the economy going in German East Africa. The British sea blockade had stopped the import of raw materials and supplies, and so manufacturing slackened and stopped. The Europeans and the natives could no longer redeem their banknotes for coins, but there was nothing much to buy anyway. Tax revenues declined, and so the Bank was taking in less and less money even though its needs were increasing. The Bank soon depleted its remaining stock of notes from the German printers, and so in March of 1915 was forced to authorise the first issue of "Interim-Banknotes". This name was applied because at that time everybody still believed that the war in Europe would be over very quickly.

The first issue of 20 Rupien notes was printed in Tabora and bore the issue-date 15 März 1915. These notes were



Fig. 2. The extremely rare British counterfeit, made in British East Africa—a forgery of the first issue of "homemade" Interimbanknotes printed in German East Africa.

printed on a three-layer paper, of rather delicate pink fiber-paper on each side of a somewhat sturdier middle layer. The serial number was printed on the back of the note, and the same serial number was hand-written in red at the top of the front of the margin.

In the neighbouring colony of British East Africa, the British were soon manufacturing forgeries of this 20 Rupien note in an effort to undermine the German financial system!*

*Almost thirty years later, the Germans reciprocated on a much grander scale—their World War II "Operation Bernhard" made a huge number of excellent quality forgeries of banknotes of the Bank of England.

The British forgeries are very rare, but are relatively easy to identify, for the paper is not three-layer, the colour is a deeper shade of pink, and the black printing is of poorer quality. But the real giveaway is the fact that the handwritten serial number on the front of the forged note does not match the printed serial number on the back!

Within a few months further issues of banknotes were necessary, and new 200 Rupien notes were issued on light-



Fig. 3. The rare 200 Rupien Interims banknote—the highest value issued during the war.

green paper (dated 15 April 1915, and very rare) and then on white paper (dated 15 Juni 1915, and rare). Notes of lower values, 1, 5, and 10 Rupien were first issued during the autumn of 1915.

There was no special printing equipment available anywhere in German East Africa to do proper security printing from engraved plates, nor was there any banknote paper available. (END OF PART 1).

I.B.N.S. NEWS

BRANCH MEETINGS

Los Angeles, Ca., U.S.A.

October 9, 1974 California Federal Savings and Loan Building, 10682 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, Ca. ALLEN MENKE will discuss "Bank Notes from the Japanese Occupation of Vietnam to the Present".

November 9, 1974 SIN International Convention—12 Noon, International Hotel, 6211 West Century Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90045. LARRY PARKER—"Japanese Invasion Currency of World War II".

The Official Forum of the SIN International Convention held **Saturday, November 9, 1974** at 4.00 p.m. will also be of interest to Bank Note Collectors. One of the featured topics will be: "The Siege Notes of Khartoum produced by General Gordon" presented by JAMES R. "RANDY" BRIGGS.

The monthly I.B.N.S. meetings on **December 11, 1974** and **November 13, 1974** are cancelled. The first meeting in 1975 will be on **Wednesday, January 8, 1975**.

Canadian Educational Forum and Meeting

Hamilton, Ontario—August 24, 1974

The meeting was called to order at 11.00 a.m. There were 42 members and guests in attendance.

William H. McDonald, Vice-President of the International Bank Note Society, extended greetings including a few words of welcome and a brief comment on behalf of William E. Benson the new President of the International Bank Note Society. He introduced the directors present—Doug Crawford, Peterborough, Ontario; Walter Allan, Oakville, Ontario and Jack Veffe, Toronto, Ontario; and also welcomed the out of town visitors which included Yascha Beresiner of London, England, the Past Editor of the Journal. Bill McDonald having just come from the American Numismatic Association Convention at Miami where the I.B.N.S. held both Executive and Annual meetings, was able to give to the Canadian members an up-to-date report on the Society and an insight into the discussions in Miami.

Jack Veffe introduced the speaker, Dr. Doug D. Hunter of Scarborough. A medical doctor by profession, Doug Hunter has a keen interest in South American bank notes and demonstrated his depth of knowledge of the history of many parts of South America throughout his talk. He illustrated his lecture with colour slides of notes depicting many historical people and places. Altogether it was a most enjoyable and educational programme.

There followed a Dutch auction of bank notes donated for the auction. After covering the expenses of the meeting and the luncheon that followed the auction proceeds were

I.B.N.S. NEWS—continued

sufficient to make a contribution of \$259.30 to the general funds of the Society.

The social periods which preceded and followed the meeting provided an opportunity for the Canadian members to become better acquainted and to discuss paper money subjects of mutual interest. Plans were discussed for more meetings of this kind including one to be held in Calgary, Alberta, in July 1975, the site of the Canadian Numismatic Association's annual convention.

GREAT BRITAIN

London

Meeting November 28, 1974. This meeting was extremely well attended. The customary talk was cancelled so that members could listen to a message from the new President (William E. Benson) recorded on a thirty minute tape. The talk was followed by the usual auction.

Please note that the 1975 London meetings will be held on FRIDAY evenings (NOT Thursdays as hitherto) as follows: 31st January, 28th February, 28th March, 25th July, 26th September, 31st October, 28th November, 1975.

JANUARY 31st meeting. Chairman: S. K. Gupta. Speaker: Geoffrey Grant. Auctioneer: C. J. Walker.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS, LONDON

The annual congress will be held at Westminster Med. School, Horseferry Road, S.W.1, on Sunday, June ...th, 1975.

See next issue for full details.

London Group Secretary:

Suresh Gupta, 135 Stanstead Road, London, S.E.23.

South Wales (Newport) Branch

The first meeting of this branch was held on October 14th under the Chairmanship of Mr. George Webb and was a resounding success. It was attended by about thirty members and apart from the agreeable atmosphere and interest enjoyed by all, the Auction which included 107 lots has set a good example for other branches to follow. Much credit is due to Mr. R. Hudson, F.R.N.S., Hon. Numismatist to the Newport Museum, who is Secretary of the Welsh group, to the Auctioneer and Press Officer, S. P. Gladby-Baldwin and to David Keable (London Group) and the other Welsh committee members for their enthusiasm in launching this new IBNS group. 1975 programme for S. Wales collectors. Meetings will be held on the 2nd Monday EACH MONTH at 7.30 p.m. Contact: George Webb, c/o The Three Horseshoes, Malpas, Newport, Monmouthshire.

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I.B.N.S. Elections 1975

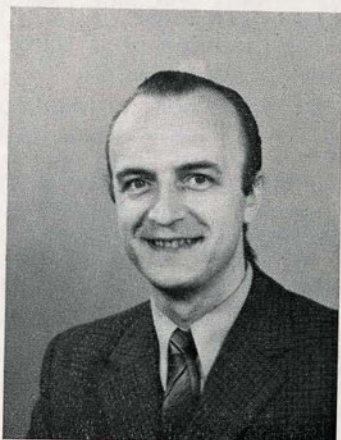
NOMINATIONS are invited for the following posts which will become vacant in August 1975:

**Corresponding Secretary
Seven Directors**

Before submitting names, please obtain your nominees' consent in writing. Names should be sent to:

William H. McDonald
P.O. Box 704, Station B
Willowdale, Ontario
CANADA M2K 2P9

New Assistant Treasurer (U.K. & Europe), C. E. Stanier (1608)



Cedric Edward Stanier was born in Birmingham (England) in 1938. During the last 15 years he has been closely associated with computers, the first 9 years in systems analysis and design and the latter years as a manager/administrator of a computer installation in the motor industry.

From the beginning of this year Cedric took up a full-time role, as a partner, in a long established family business, which produces quality lighting, coach lamps, etc. Also they are one of the leading suppliers of appliances to the pet trade. On reflection a more diverse change would probably be hard to find.

Although he has collected coins for some years his interest in paper currency only goes back over the last few years. However, he feels there are so many areas not yet covered, unlike the well-catalogued coins, that this is now of far more interest.

Cedric states that he has now settled on the U.S.S.R. as

being the prime objective within the collection and intends to obtain a comprehensive collection and study the various periods of history in relationship to the paper currency issued during those times.

He is also interested in the English Private Bank issues of the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as assembling a more general collection for later studies.

His membership to the I.B.N.S. is fairly recent, having joined in 1972.

Cedric Stanier is married and has three children, two of whom are already showing some interest in paper currency.

William H. McDonald wins 1974 J. Douglas Ferguson Award

William H. McDonald, Willowdale, Ontario, was presented with the 1974 J. Douglas Ferguson Award at the annual convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association held in Hamilton, Ontario, August 21st to 24th, 1974. This Award, which is the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association, is in the form of a 24 carat gold medal accompanied by a framed citation. It is presented annually to the living numismatist who has contributed most to the advancement of the science of numismatics in Canada, either through research, writing, publishing or in any other manner. The Award was established in 1969 by J. Douglas Ferguson, Honorary President of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

Exhibition of Bank of Scotland Notes

The Institute of Bankers in Scotland, which has the distinction of being the world's first banking institute, celebrates its centenary this year. An important part of the celebration programme will be an Exhibition of Scottish Banking—past and present—to be held in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh from the 2nd to 6th June 1975, and a section of this will be devoted to a display of Scottish Bank Notes from the Institute's comprehensive collection. Many rare and unique items will be on show to the public for the first time in the Display which, covering a period of 250 years, will represent the largest and most valuable concentration of the Scottish issues ever to be exhibited.

The Centenary Exhibition will not be organised on a "commercial" basis, the object of this letter being merely to provide advance information of the Bank Note Display to interested parties should they wish to arrange a visit to Edinburgh during the period in which the Exhibition is open.

Any enquiries regarding the exhibition should be addressed to Mr. James Douglas, Curator of the Institute's Collection of Bank Notes, at 20 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2BB.

An Exhibition of archive material of the Bank of Scotland will be held at Romano House (Stanley Gibbons Ltd.) during the month of January 1975. Much of the material has not been on display before.

New Members

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1934 Yokobori, Yoichi,
13 Peck Hay Road,
Singapore 9,
Republic of Singapore
(162, PM/Coins; 68)</p> <p>1935 Peterson, Stan,
Box 6464,
Jacksonville,
FL 32205
(33, PM/Coins;
81, PM/Coins)</p> <p>1936 Lorch, Bruce
c/o Bowers and
Ruddy Galleries, Inc.,
6922 Hollywood Blve.
Los Angeles,
CA 90028
(33, 81, 142)</p> <p>1937 Morris, Henry,
321 Elm Avenue,
North Hills,
PA 19038
(Early printing/en-
graving techniques on
PM, uncut sheets,
unused sheets of
watermarked currency
paper of any period)</p> <p>1938 Kwart, Herbert J.,
PO Box 114,
Fairport, NY 14450
(10, 105, 78, 113,
157)</p> <p>1939 N. Grayce (Mrs.
Warren) Hull,
PO Box 255,
Enon, Ohio, 45323</p> <p>1940 Connery, Thomas F.,
PO Box 276,
Novi, Michigan 48050
(Dealer, 75, 53)</p> <p>1941 Galke, Nikolaus,
Trumpfstr. 10,
8 Munich 50,
West Germany
(62)</p> | <p>1942 Berke, Olaf,
Marschallstr. 8,
8 Munich 40,
Bavaria, Germany
(62; pre 1871)</p> <p>1943 Taylor, Leslie George,
2 Bere Hill Close,
Whitchurch, Hants.,
England
(Unlisted as yet)</p> <p>1944 Fuller, D. J.,
2/10 Mornington Ave,
West Kensington,
London, W.4, England</p> <p>1945 Prince, David W.,
38 Pinner Road,
Harrow on the Hill,
Middx., England
(Unlisted as yet)</p> <p>1946 Anderson, James,
46 Slaughton Main
Drive,
Edinburgh, EH11 3PN
(Unlisted as yet)</p> <p>1947 Thomson, John,
27 Dalhousie Drive,
Poltonhall,
Bonnyrigg,
Midlothian, Scotland
(Unlisted as yet)</p> <p>1948 Hutchison, David,
18 Darley Abbey
Drive,
Darley Abbey,
Derby, Derbyshire
(Unlisted as yet)</p> <p>1949 Pratt, S. L.,
4 Queen Street,
Chipperfield,
Kings Langley,
Herts., England
(Unlisted as yet)</p> <p>1950 Alper, Henry,
7 Malford Grove,
South Woodford,
London, E.18, England
(Unlisted as yet)</p> |
|---|--|

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1951 Futers, David,
21 Kellawy Road,
Dargets Wood Estate,
Chatham, Kent,
England. | 1962 Davies, K.
P.O. Box 424,
Brighton, Sussex,
England
(23) |
| 1952 Gaskell, William
Graham,
68 Thornton Ave.,
Macclesfield,
Cheshire, England
(Unlisted as yet) | 1963 Investment Coins Ltd.,
119 George Lane,
South Woodford,
London, E.18
(Dealer) |
| 1953 The Librarian,
Reading Room,
Yale University
Library, New Haven,
Conn., U.S.A. 06520 | 1964 Landor, Peter,
L'Auge, St. Martin,
Jersey,
Channel Islands
(30, 77) |
| 1954 Yoel, David,
17 Etrog Street,
Neve-Monosson,
Israel
(Dealer) | 1965 Oliver, Sandra M.,
6 Northumberland
Avenue, Wanstead,
London G2 5HF
(162; 1, 142) |
| 1960 Werve, Ralph P.,
P.O. Box 951,
Saginaw, MI 48606
(162) | 1966 Pliskin, Barry Paul,
48 Chigwell Road,
Bournemouth,
Hants., U.K.
(Miniature banknotes) |
| 1961 Brooke, M. M.,
53 Chantry View Rd.,
Guildford, Surrey,
GU1 3XT, England
(77) | 1967 Ranchhod, Laxman
Mawjee,
P.O. Box 278,
Salisbury, Rhodesia
(None listed) |

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Birmingham Group

Please contact your local Organiser—Terry Savage at 42 Erwell Road, Erdington, Birmingham, to arrange your second Birmingham meeting in February.

NORTHERN MEETINGS

Southport

The 1975 Meeting dates are as follows: March 2nd, June 1st, September 7th and December 7th. All meetings will be held at 2 p.m. at The Y.M.C.A., Hoghton Street, Southport, Lancs.

Burnley

A local meeting will be held on 12th January, 1975. Chairman: Vincent Pearson. Speaker: Leslie Morgan, "Banknotes of the Isle of Man—understanding the modern issues". Area Organiser: Vincent Pearson Esq., 39 Skipton Avenue, Southport, Lancs, PR9 8JP.

FEATURES COMMON TO ENGLISH BANKNOTES and COINS

By Francis Thornton, Lancs., England

Similar to many other bank note collectors, my initial interest in numismatics broadened to cover paper currency—in my instance—the English series. Although the English notes compared with many other countries' issues are certainly less colourful, their common features with coins, such as Britannia and St. George, add depth to the interest and has resulted in the following articles.

PART 1 BRITANNIA

The Court of the Bank of England first met on the afternoon of the 27th July, 1694, and after the swearing in of new directors and discussions on how the banking business was to be conducted, the meeting was concluded by approval of the "Common Seal". This seal which was shown to the Court, was cut in steel and depicted Britannia sitting and looking on a bank of money with the inscription "The Seale of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England". Although it was directed that the seal be put away in the custody of the Governor, no further reference is heard of it.

As for Britannia, she first appeared in full face on a Roman coin commemorating Hadrian's visit to Britain in the second century A.D. and also on a coin of Commodus in profile. One hypothesis proffered for the design, is that the figure is of Roma in peaceful possession of the Country after a successful campaign—Britannia referring to the site of action and not the person.

After the decline of the Roman Empire, her next appearance was on a medallion ordered by Charles II to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Breda in 1667. Lady Frances Stewart, the Duchess of Richmond, according to an entry in Pepys Diary, posed for the figure for John Roettier. The pattern coins and subsequent copper $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. issued from 1672 depicted a bare leg Britannia in profile. She must therefore, have been well known to the public before adoption by the Bank of England in 1694.

The Bank's first Britannia followed the farthing design with the shield amended to the cross of St. George and bank of money introduced. This latter feature was mistaken by successive artists as a beehive. However, the design which was featured on the Bank's Ledger in 1694, Ref. Fig. 1 clearly illustrates the bank of money and bare leg.



1694

Fig. 1

In 1707 a more modest Britannia in three-quarter full pose facing left was introduced with a foliate border. Ref. Fig. 2 which has been taken from an 1825/6 Henry Hase £1 bank note.



Fig. 2. Scale 2:1

Improvements in bank note printing by an electro type process led to the introduction of a newly designed note in 1855. In the subsequent vignette by Daniel Maclise, R.A., a more detailed seated figure in full face and armed spear emerges, Ref. Fig. 3.

Bank Note A illustrates the last of the Black and White £5 "Blanket" note issues, under the signature of L. K. O'Brien, with the Britannia feature as shown in Fig. 3. This uniface design includes the large denomination notes up to and including the £1,000 note.



Fig. 3. Scale $2\frac{1}{2}:1$



Note A

The "Britannia Series" of bank notes issued in 1928, so called because of the prominent obverse feature, used the Maclise Britannia with minor detail differences, i.e. more pointed spear, forked olive branch and less detailed cape edging. Ref. Fig. 4 reproduced from Note B which is a £1 signed by K. O. Peppiatt.

The "Portrait Series" of bank notes issued in 1960, featured a profile Britannia facing left. However, the reverse of the Blue series of £5 notes designed by R. Stone, C.B.E., R.D.I., and issued in 1963, illustrates a larger more detailed half profile design, Ref. Fig. 5. Bank Note C shows the reverse of the Portrait 10/- with the central obverse medallion type design.



Fig. 4. Scale $2\frac{1}{2}:1$



Note B



Fig. 5. Scale $1\frac{1}{2}:1$



Note C

Perhaps the most striking Britannia is the standing design by T. S. Harrison, Ref. Fig. 6 and featured to the left of the obverse of the 10/- Bradbury 3rd Issue (Note D) and subsequent Fisher Treasury notes. The strident helmeted figure regains the trident and shield featuring the standard of the United Kingdom. This is the second time a helmeted Britannia has been used, the first being the head and shoulders only on the L. K. O'Brien multi-colour £5 bank note designed by Stephen Gooden, R.A. The T. S. Harrison design, however, has its numismatic comparison in that the De Saulles design of the Edward VII florin featured a standing Britannia.



Note D



Fig. 6. Scale $2\frac{1}{2}:1$

Bibliography:

The Bank of England—by John Giuseppei.

Bank of England 1694—1944—by Reginald Shaw.

The bank notes are reproduced in accordance with the Bank of England regulations, the Chief Cashier of the Issue Office approving the original transparencies.

INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE

500-RUBEL-NOTE DER BRITISCHEN INTERVENTIONSTRUPPEN UNTER GENERAL MALLESON IM TRANSKASPISCHEN GEBIET

von Albert Pick

Anfang 1918 befürchteten die Engländer nach der Revolution und den Machtkämpfen in Russland und nach der Besetzung der Ukraine, der Krim und der kaukasischen Ölgebiete durch deutsche Truppen ein Vordringen der Deutschen und Türken nach Zentralasien. Um dieser Gefahr entgegenzuwirken, wurde ein Plan ausgearbeitet, der drei militärische Operationen vorsah:

- (1) Vordringen von Generalmajor L. C. Dunsterville von Bagdad durch Persien zum Kaspischen Meer, um mit pro-alliierten Kräften in Transkaukasien Fühlung aufzunehmen.
- (2) Vorstoss von Oberst P.T. Etherton und Oberstleutnant F. M. Bailey über Chinesisch-Turkestan (Kashgar) nach Russisch-Turkestan (Tashkent).
- (3) Vorstoss von General W. Malleson in Richtung Meshed, um im Transkaspischen Gebiet Kontakte aufzunehmen.

General Malleson hatte 10 Jahre im Stab von Lord Kitchener gearbeitet und kannte Afghanistan und die Verhältnisse im Mittleren Osten sehr gut. Ihm standen im Juni 1918 2 Schwadronen des 28. Indischen Kavallerie-Regiments und 2 Kompanien des 19. Punjabi Infanterie-Bataillons zur Verfügung. Diese Truppen legte er entlang der russischen Grenze, etwa 160 Meilen vor Ashkhabad. Turkestan war zu dieser Zeit ganz im Besitz der Bolschewiki, Während die Regierung in Tashkent unter F. E. Kolesov damit beschäftigt war, kleine Aufstände der Moslems und Übergriffe der Orenburger Kosaken unter Ataman A. I. Dutov abzuwehren, versuchten sozialistische Revolutionäre in Ashkhabad die Macht zu übernehmen. Von Tashkent nach dort gesandte Truppen wurden von den Revolutionären zurückgeschlagen und am 16. Juli wurde eine neue Regierung unter dem sozialistischen Revolutionär Fedor Funtikov in Ashkhabad aufgestellt. Am 29. Juli sandte diese Regierung Vladimir Dokhov nach Meshed, um mit den Engländern Gespräche über eine Hilfe und Unterstützung zu führen. Auch General Malleson schickte einen Bevollmächtigten, Captain R. Teague-Jones, zum Sammeln von Informationen und zur Kontaktaufnahme nach Ashkhabad.

Erst als die Erlaubnis des Indischen Armee-Hauptquartiers in Simla vorlag, wurden konkrete Gespräche über die britische Unterstützung geführt, die in einem Protokoll zusammengefasst und am 19. August unterzeichnet wurden. Diese Vereinbarung enthält u.a. den Satz: "On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I, Major-General Malleson, representing His Majesty's Government, guarantee the continuance of military and financial help so long as the Transcaspien government remains in power and continues to place at the head of its political programme the restoration of order and the suppression of Bolshevism and Turko-German intrigue and plans for invasion."

Malleson sandte nun 2 Kompanien der 19. Punjabis in's russische Gebiet, um einen Angriff der Bolschewiki auf Kaakha zu stoppen, wo am 26. August der Hauptkampf stattfand. Zur Unterstützung der sozialistischen Revolutionsregierung unter Kun wurde von Enzeli nach Krasnovodsk eine Artillerie-Einheit verlegt. Eine dort gefangen gehaltene Gruppe von 26 Kommissaren aus Baku wurde auf Betreiben der dortigen Regierung erschossen. General Malleson hatte vorher versucht, die Auslieferung der Gefangenen zu erreichen.

Mit allen zur Verfügung stehenden Truppen—es waren insgesamt 950 Mann—versuchte Malleson dann zusammen mit der Transkaspischen Armee entlang der Eisenbahn nach Osten vorzustossen. Mitte Oktober begann die Offensive und die Bolschewiki wurden gezwungen, sich hinter Merw zurückzuziehen.

Nach Beendigung des Krieges mit den Türken und Deutschen wurde der Rückzug der britischen Truppen vorbereitet und am 1. April 1919 verliess der letzte britische Soldat das Land.

Ohne Zweifel hatte die britische Intervention den gegenrevolutionären Kräften in Russland genützt, sie aber auf der anderen Seite auch mit dem Odium unpatriotischer Kollaboration belastet.

Die im Transkaspischen Gebiet herrschenden verworrenen Zahlungsmittelverhältnisse vor allem gegen Ende 1918, werden General Malleson veranlasst haben, eigenes Geld auszugeben. Es wurde allerdings nur ein 500-Rubel-Schein hergestellt, von den es verschiedene Varianten gibt. Die handschriftlichen oder gestempelten Daten auf den Scheinen liegen zwischen dem 5. Dezember 1918 und dem 14. Januar 1919. Von der Ausgabe mit dem Datum 14.12.1918 gibt es auch Scheine mit dem Druckfehler "Boubles". Auch Fälschungen wurden bekannt. Alle Scheine sind sehr selten und kommen nur in wenigen Spezialsammlungen vor.—Anfang 1919 wurden von der Transkaspischen Provisorischen Regierung eigene Scheine herausgegeben.

Literatur:

Bradley, John—Allied Intervention in Russia, London 1968.

Brinkley, George A.—Allied Intervention in South Russia
1917–1921, Notre Dame, U.S.A. 1966.

Silverlight, John—The Victors' Dilemma, New York 1970.



*500-Ruble-Schein der britischen Interventionstruppe unter
General Malleson*

*Fig. 1 500 Rouble note of the British Intervention Troops
under General Malleson.*



250-Rubel-Schein der Transkaspischen Provisorischen Regierung mit Stempel von Merw

Fig. 2 250 Rouble note of the Transcaspian Provisional Government with Merw stamp.

500 ROUBLE NOTE OF THE BRITISH INTERVENTION TROOPS UNDER GENERAL MALLESON IN THE TRANSCASPIAN AREA (1918-1919)

By Albert Pick, Munich

At the beginning of 1918, after the Revolution and the German occupation of the Ukraine as well as of the Crimea and the Caucasian oil territories, the British were concerned that the Germans and Turks might advance into Central Asia. To avoid this danger, a plan was made involving three military operations:

1. An advance by Major-General L. C. Dunsterville from Bagdad to the Caspian Sea via Persia to contact pro-Allied forces in Transcaucasia.
2. An advance by Colonel P. T. Etherton and Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey into Russian Turkestan (Tashkent) via Chinese Turkestan (Kashgar).
3. An advance by General W. Malleson in the direction of Meshed to make contacts in the Transcaspian region.

General Malleon had worked for ten years with Lord Kitchener's staff and knew very well both Afghanistan and the situation in the Middle East. In July 1918 two squadrons of the 28th Indian Cavalry Regiment and two companies of the 19th Punjabi Infantry Battalion were placed at his disposal and he marshalled these troops along the Russian border, about 160 miles in front of Ashkhabad. Turkestan as a whole was at that time in the possession of the Bolsheviks. While the government in Tashkent were busy with small Moslem riots and warding off attacks by the Orenburg Cossaks under Ataman A. I. Dutov, socialist revolutionaries in Ashkhabad tried to seize power. Troops sent from Tashkent were beaten back by the revolutionaries and on the 16th of July, a new government under the socialist revolutionary Fedor Funtikov was set up in Ashkhabad. On the 29th of July, this government sent Vladimir Dokhov to Meshed for talks with the British about aid and support. General Malleon in turn sent an attorney, Captain R. Teague-Jones to Ashkhabad to get information and make contacts.

Talks about concrete aid from the British were held after permission had been given by the Indian Army Headquarters in Simla. They were summed up in a protocol which was signed on the 19th of August. This Agreement contained amongst others the sentence: "On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I, Major-General Malleon, representing H.M. Government, guarantee the continuance of military and financial help so long as the Transcaspian government remains in power and continues to place at the head of its political programme the restoration of order and the suppression of Bolshevik and Turco-German intrigue and plans for invasion."

Malleon then sent two companies of the 19th Punjabis into Russian territory to stop an attack by the Bolsheviks against Kaakha, where the main battle took place on the 26th of October. An artillery unit was moved from Enzeli to Krasnovodsk to support the socialist revolution government under Kun. A group of 26 commissars from Baku held there as prisoners were shot by government order, General Malleon having previously tried without success to obtain their extradition. With all the available troops, altogether some 950 men, Malleon then tried to advance, together with the Transcaspian army, to the east along the line of the railway. The offensive started in mid-October and as a result, the Bolsheviks were forced to withdraw behind Merw.

After the war with the Turks and Germans had ended, withdrawal of the British troops was prepared, and on the 1st of April, 1919 the last British soldier left the country. Undoubtedly, the British intervention had been of use for the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia but on the other hand, it laid them open to accusations of unpatriotic collaboration.

The confused state of legal tender in the Transcaspiian area, mainly towards the end of 1918, probably caused General Malleon to issue money of his own. However, only one 500 rouble note was produced (Fig. 1) of which several varieties exist. The handwritten or stamped dates on the notes range between December 5th 1918 and January 14th 1919. In the issue dated December 14th 1918, notes occur with the misprint "*Boubles*". Forgeries have also been found. All these notes are very rare and are now confined to a few special collections. At the beginning of 1919, the Transcaspiian Provisional Government issued its own notes (Fig. 2).

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- Bradley, J.—Allied Intervention in Russia. London 1968.
Brinkley, G. A.—Allied Intervention in South Russia 1917-1921. Notre Dame, U.S.A., 1966.
Silverlight, J.—The Victory's Dilemma. New York 1970.

Acknowledgement

The Editor is grateful to Felix Schafer of Hildesheim, West Germany, for translating this article.

BOOK REVIEWS

Philippine Emergency and Guerrilla Currency of World War II
By Neil Shafer (Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1974)

The successful and sustained use in the Philippine Islands of emergency paper money sponsored by American and Philippine guerrillas during the Japanese occupation in World War II is revitalised in Neil Shafer's new book on the subject. After 12 years of research the author has proven that this is "one of the most incredible series of paper money ever printed". This compendium consolidates the historical background, the special legislation, the multitude of issuers, the description of the notes, their use, their redemption, and their collectors' value. The detail presented in its 646 pages enables a reader to appreciate that these issues are a natural and determined outpouring of the many isolated guerrilla units and in no way artificial or irresponsible.

The interesting techniques used for the production of the money, such as by typewriter, by mimeograph, by hand cut blocks, by rubber stamp, etc., are clearly evidenced by the profuse illustrations and text detail. A chronology of military events accompanies the numismatic portion and develops a further appreciation of the amazing confidence of the Philippine people in the outcome of the conflict by accepting these issues for supplies furnished to the fighting forces.

The availability of many of the issues is pointed out to encourage collectors and the pricing is intended to be modest on that account. The extensive detail and virtual completeness of these prolific issues is a further stimulant to create collectors' enjoyment of the series.

In a supplement to the new book the author takes the opportunity to amend with new findings his **Guide Book of Philippines Paper Money** (Racine, Wisc. 1964) which covered all periods of Philippine paper money.

Those wishing to obtain a copy of Shafer's recent publication may order it for \$15.00 from Whitman Publishing Company, 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53404, U.S.A. or through a numismatic dealer.

Eric P. Newman,
6450 Cecil Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri 63105,
U.S.A.

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U.S.A.

**1975 STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN COINS,
TOKENS AND PAPER MONEY, 23rd edition, by J. E. Charlton**

When considering how to approach this review of the paper money section of the 1975 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money, it is necessary to ask: "Do you want to hear the good news or the bad news first." To remain forever an optimist the good news will be covered first.

There are quite a few favourable things that can be mentioned. First of all, the atrocious numbering system used in the 1974 Catalogue for the Dominion Government and Bank of Canada notes has disappeared, replaced by a simplified system of chronological numbers prefixed by an alphabetical code:

DC—Dominion of Canada

BC—Bank of Canada, etc.

This is an improvement that will appeal to even the most cursory users. It will not, on the other hand, be adequate if used to number the chartered banks or merchant notes but these presumably do not need numbering at the present time.

Another big improvement is in the format for the banks and merchant notes. These are listed single column across a full page using larger type and where new illustrations are used they too have been increased in size. This is a great benefit and in itself is worth the increased price of 55c for the Catalogue. More illustrations are used in the 1975 Catalogue. Virtually every bank has at least one note shown and the increased use of photographs is even more pronounced in the merchants' notes section. The photographs are of uniformly high quality. All these changes are a significant step in the right direction.

Now for the other news—the Pricing. The Standard Catalogue would be a good reference source without the prices because they do not make much more sense than they did last year. With the possible exception of the fact that greater use is made of brackets or ranges of prices, the 1975 edition can not be, to put it mildly, considered much of an improvement. The main reasons are, of course, the strange approach to price changes and to the continued practice of assigning prices to 5 or 6 grades of notes. Many rare notes never come on to the market, if indeed they exist at all in any grade. Only one example, chosen at random, need be mentioned to illustrate the point:

The first issue \$1.00 note of the Bank of British North

America dated 1837. The prices are supposed to be:

VG	\$200
F	\$250
VF	\$300
EF	\$350
Unc.	\$450 !!!

By the way, how can an uncirculated note of this year be worth only \$450 if a \$4.00 note of this bank issued in any of the years from 1841 to 1877 is worth \$700–\$800??

This raises the other difficult part of the subject—the inconsistency of the prices. These exist both in absolute terms, as in the example mentioned, and in the price changes between the 1974 and 1975 editions. Some, moreover, have been in the catalogue for some time notwithstanding attention has previously been drawn to them. The following are only a few examples (numbers are from the 1975 edition):

<u>ITEM</u>				1975	1974	%Inc./Dec.
DC-7	\$1.00	1870	EF	\$800	\$600	+33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
DC-8	\$1.00	1878	Unc	\$750	\$500	+50%
DC-8d	\$1.00	1878	Unc	\$500	\$250	+100%
DC-13h	\$1.00	1923	VG	\$75	\$100	–25%
DC-13h	\$1.00	1923	F	\$150	\$160	–6%
DC-13h	\$1.00	1923	VF	\$300	\$225	+33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
DC-13h	\$1.00	1923	EF	\$900	\$375	+140%
DC-13h	\$1.00	1923	Unc	\$1,200	\$800	+50%
DC-14	\$2.00	1870	F	\$800	\$325	+145%

To be fair it should be mentioned that in a number of cases no increases are shown and as in the example of DC-13h above some decreases are shown for the lower grades.

Strangely enough the market price increased only for the government issues this past year as the chartered bank notes virtually show no increase in price—or can it be that the prices were too high in the 1974 edition?

In summary there are good and bad points to the 1975 edition. Each reader can decide which outweighs the other. On balance this reviewer still finds the Standard Catalogue gives the most complete coverage of Canadian paper money—just remember to resist having it quoted as an absolute authority when discussing price.

W. H. McDonald

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The Editor is very grateful to his daughter Rosemary for compiling this Index. The list of Illustrated Currency also prepared could not be included because of shortage of space.

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and **Trinidad:** any before 1938. Any from individual Br West Indian
islands before 1938 (Leewards, Turks, St Vincent etc.) **Burma:** George 6.
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1937, also £5 1938, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1951, 1953; £1 Sept.
1941; 10/- 1942, 1946, 1953; 5/- 1939, 1940, 1944, 1945, 1950;
2/- 1939, 1945, 1947; and 1/- 1939. **Sarawak:** any dated before 1928.
Jamaica: George 6. 5/-, 10/-, £1 1939. **Falklands:** any before 1937.
Govt. of **Mauritius:** any dated before 1936. **East Africa:** 20/- & 100/-
of George 5; 100/- George 6 and Elizabeth, and Rupee notes incl.
Zanzibar. **New Zealand:** "Cook" £10 signed Hanna, and some signed
Wilson. **Fiji:** £5 1943; £20 George 6. Fiji overprint on New Zealand £5
1934, and Fiji dated before 1934. **Western Samoa:** Large £5 (native
boat), and Samoa overprints on New Zealand notes. **India:** pre 1900.
Seychelles: 1914 R5, R10; 1919 emergency R1; July 1919 50c; 1924
R1; 1928 50c, R1, R10; 1934 50c, R1, R5; 50c George 5 without date.
West Africa: 10/- 1916, 1918, 1928, 1934, 1943, 1947, Aug. 1957,
Feb. 1958; also 20/- 1819, 1928, 1933, 1934, 1941, 1942, 1962; and
100/- 1953. **Ceylon:** George 6. R50, R100. Also prisoner war camp
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I don't collect Proofs, Specimens or cancelled notes. I never mind a
poor note if the price is sensible, until I find a better one.

AUSTIN SPRAKE, FORT GEORGE, GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

OFFERED old Bonds: 132 (railroads), 62, 11, 71. Esp. wanted: Coins 72, 76 (both old), 109. M. Servaas, Kerklaan 36, Zunderdorp 1121, Netherlands.

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WANTED: British Colonial & Commonwealth notes are my collecting speciality. I collect all dates and signature varieties. If you have any duplicates to sell or swap please write. I have many Australian, Pacific area and other B. Colonial notes for swap. I am particularly interested in notes of Tonga, Fiji, W. Samoa and B. Solomon islands as well as all other B.C. countries. Correspondence with other British Colonial collectors welcomed. Mark E. Freehill, 5 Darius Avenue, Narra-been, N.S.W. 2101, Australia.

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COVER STORY—continued

were floated down the river St. John 100,000 tons of white-pine timber, 10,000 tons of hachmatack, 50,000,000 white pine logs, 20,000,000 spruce logs, 50,000,000 feet pine boards, 15,000,000 shingles, and 5,000,000 pieces of clap-board, the whole valued at \$1,945,000." Other similar data follows which paints a picture of a busy port of 22,500 people in 1852.

To show how important the timber production was to the Dominion of Canada, it illustrates men clearing a log jam on the one dollar note of 1898 which also has the portraits of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. Even today the forests of the country provide one of its most important exports to the world.

While the five dollar Colonial Bank of Canada does not show a lumber industry subject in the vignette, it is a charming view of romanticized rural life. The busy farmer stops for lunch and is joined by his family. His wife has brought a ham, a loaf of bread and a bottle (of wine?). In the background is harvested wheat and a quiet pond. Being but two generations removed from a pioneering farm family, I respond to this as did the Canadians of 1859 when the note was issued.

The vignette of the Sanford Bank (Maine, U.S.A., 1867) shows wood cutters in motion, the action frozen by the engraver's tool. The note in the mid-nineteenth century gazeteer referring to Sanford is terse, "a post-township of York County, Maine, intersected by the route of the York and Cumberland Railroad, 86 miles southwest of Augusta, population 2330". The little town bank must have issued notes all out of proportion to its size. Criswell values it as a common note.

The reason for cutting so much timber was, of course, expanding business and industry. Ships required much lumber. See the Bank of New England note. A main beam is being cut while a team of horses readies another. On the York Bank (1830) note a craftsman is using a draw knife to shape the wooden spokes of a wagon wheel. A carpenter ponders a problem surrounded by tools for shaping another wagon wheel on the Bank of Chicago three dollar note of 1852.

This will be the last cover that will bear my name as author. I hope that you, the members of our society, have enjoyed following my curious eye to see the beauty, history and romance of the notes that form the basis of our mutual interest. Perhaps an architect's interest in history and art makes me look beyond the paper to the places and people that issued them. Thank you for accompanying me on several trips beyond the technical and financial data to the heart of the matter.

